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Two new species of Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from Central America, with notes and new records

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Abstract. – Two species of Cerambycidae are described from Central America: *Ischasia gutta* **sp**. **nov**. from Belize; and *Eleothinus centralis* **sp**. **nov**. from Belize and Costa Rica. Country records are provided for 10 species newly recorded from Belize: *Agallissus lepturoides* (Duponchel & Chevrolat, 1842), *Chlorida cincta* Guérin-Méneville, 1844, *Phespia corinna* (Pascoe, 1866), *Cosmisoma martyr* Thomson, 1861, *Caraphia seriata* (Chemsak & Linsley, 1984), *Nemognathomimus pallidulus* (Linsley, 1935), *Pseudotypocerus pubipennis* (Bates, 1885), *Derobrachus longicornis* Bates, 1872, *Holonotus laevithorax* (White, 1853), and *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *clavata* Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008.

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Introduction

Recent collections of specimens of Cerambycidae from Belize carried out by the author and colleagues, and examination of specimens at The Natural History Museum in London have resulted in the discovery of two undescribed species.
Eleothinus Bates, 1881 is a small Central and South American genus in the subfamily Lamiinae, tribe Acanthocinini, currently consisting of four species, distributed from Guatemala to Ecuador. A new species from Belize and Costa Rica is described.
Ischasia Thomson, 1864 is a genus in the subfamily Cerambycinae, tribe Rhinotragini. Currently there are sixteen species ranging in distribution from Costa Rica in Central America to Northern and Central South America. A new species is described from Belize extending the range of the genus north and west.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Keyence VHX-7000 system.
The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

– **NHM**: The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London.

– **CASC**: California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, USA.

– **LGBC**: Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California, USA.

– **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

– **UCDC**: Bohart Museum, University of California, Davis, California, USA.

Results

Ischasia gutta **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 1-4)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/E7070A3D-22DD-4C7E-9B81-822701CAADE8

Holotype, ♀, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest Grande d'Oro, 26-29 May, 1995, malaise trap 16, week 29, A. King & J Itowe collectors (NMH).

Paratypes

- **1** ♀, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, San Pastor, 27-30 May, 1999, malaise trap (NHM);
- **1** ♂, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, Las Cuevas field Station, 16°44'N, 88°59'W, malaise trap, 500–700 m, D. Inward collector, June 1997 (LGBC);
- **1** ♂, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, Las Cuevas field Station, June, 2002, malaise trap, J. H. Martin, collector (NHM);
- **1** ♂, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, Las Cuevas field Station, 15 km E Caracol, 16.733N, 88.32.985W, 570', 29 June- 3 July, 2019, malaise trap, M. F. Keller, collector (LGBC);
- **1** ♀, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, Las Cuevas field Station, 15 km E Caracol, 16.733 N, 88.32.985W, 570', 15-22 June, 2024, malaise trap, M. F. Keller & A. C. Palominos, collectors (LGBC);
- **1** ♂, **1** ♀, Belize, *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, Las Cuevas field Station, 15 km E Caracol, 16.733N, 88.32.985W, 570', 15-22 June, 2024, lindgren funnel, M. F. Geiser, collector (UCDC).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly orangish, darker on some areas; scape blackish becoming dark reddish brown at apex, antennomeres dark reddish brown, last two slightly lighter; mandibles darker at apex. Pronotum with one medium-sized diamond-shaped black macula, situated slightly before middle (one-third height of pronotum). Elytra with one longitudinal black

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vitta starting at humeri and extending to apex, narrowing at anterior one-third length and leaving short orangish lateral area, then widening along lateral edge until entire apex is black. Base of femora yellowish becoming orangish on club which is blackish on apical third of dorsal surface of profemora and on apical third of meso- and metafemora. Tibiae except for extreme orangish base of all tibiae and basal third of ventral surface of protibiae, dark brown, lighter dorsally on protibiae. Tarsi and claws dark brown.Last abdominal tergite becoming brownish on apical third.

Head. – Frons sparsely, coarsely punctate with short golden setae. Area between antennal tubercles sparsely, coarsely punctate with short golden setae, except glabrous median groove. Surface of vertex densely, coarsely punctate, punctures partially confluent, except smooth central area close to prothorax; with numerous thin erect setae. Area behind eyes abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures partially confluent; with sparse golden pubescence. Genae about 0.7 times frontal length of lower eye lobe; coarsely punctate close to eye and at apical one-third, smooth and glabrous in between laterally, with sparse short golden setae. Antennal tubercles with a few fine punctures and sparse short golden setae. Wide central area of postclypeus moderately abundantly and coarsely punctate close to frons, smooth close to anteclypeus; with somewhat sparse, decumbent golden setae close to frons, glabrous close to anteclypeus. Labrum sparsely, finely punctate basally with a few short, decumbent yellowish-white setae; with long, bristly dark brown seta laterally on each side of apical region, anterior region with dense fringe of golden setae. Antennae 1.7 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere IX. Scape sparsely, coarsely punctate on basal 2/3, glabrous on apical third, with sparse, minute white setae, a few short, decumbent yellowish setae interspersed ventrally, one long, erect yellowish seta dorsally, and sparse, long, semi-erect brownish setae interspersed on apical third of ventral surface. Pedicel with minute golden setae and a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed throughout, ventrally with long erect brown setae; antennomeres III–VI with dense yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, and long erect brown setae ventrally, becoming less dense on VI; antennomere VII with dense yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, and one long erect brown seta ventrally at apex, antennomeres VIII-XI with dense yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; anterior constriction well marked; parallel-sided on anterior 2/3 then narrowing slightly toward posterolateral angles. Pronotum coarsely punctate between anterior constriction and posterior eighth; dorsally with short, sparse, thin black setae directed backward on apical third centrally; numerous long golden setae directed forward centrally on lower two-thirds; laterally with short golden setae directed backward along entire length. Prosternum coarsely punctate centrally except for small glabrous area between lateral punctures and prosternal punctures extending to anterior edge of pronotum; with both long erect and short appressed golden setae, sparse centrally, longer setae more abundant close to procoxal cavities. Prosternal process roughened, sparsely, finely punctate; with sparse, short, decumbent white setae laterally; narrowest area 0. 25 times procoxal width, widened apically, apex with abundant golden pubescence partially obscuring integument. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with scattered punctures, with abundant appressed golden pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesoventral process distinctly notched on center of apical margin; with abundant golden pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous mid-length, and a few long, erect golden setae interspersed. Scutellum trapezoidal, truncate apically, with abundant, appressed golden setae, partially obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Shiny, abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior 2/3, punctures becoming rugose laterally toward apex on posterior half (on dark vitta); apex subrounded; light integumental area with mostly moderately long, golden setae more abundant on anterior third; dark integumental area with moderately long, golden setae on basal quarter, becoming sparser and shorter apically.

Legs. – Pro- and mesofemora with sparse, long golden setae laterally and ventrally with long, erect yellowish-brown setae longer and more abundant ventrally towards apex. Metafemora with sparse, short, golden setae on peduncle; club with moderately long, semi-erect, golden setae throughout, becoming longer and dark-brown on dark femoral apex. Protibiae with sparse, short, decumbent and semi-erect yellowish-brown setae dorsally; laterally and ventrally with abundant, short, erect golden setae. Meso- and metatibiae with pubescence as on protibiae, except dense, bristly golden pubescence absent, replaced by numerous appressed and semi-erect brownish setae. Dorsal surface of pro- meso and mesotarsomeres with moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence, with long, semi-erect dark-brown setae interspersed; ventral surface of tarsomeres with abundant golden pubescence not obscuring integument; metatarsomere 1.5 times length of II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with sparse, short, erect yellowish-white setae, except glabrous apex of ventrites 1-4; lateral sides of ventrites 1-3 with abundant, short yellowish setae not obscuring surface. Apex of ventrite 5 rounded with a few long brownish setae apically.

Variation. – There is some very slight variation in the shape of the pronotal macula in one paratype, the posterior margin being more rounded so the spot appears teardrop-shaped rather than diamond-shaped. Otherwise the paratypes are quite similar to the holotype.

Dimensions (mm)

Female holotype (NHM)

length 13.2 (front of head to end of abdomen),
prothoracic length 2.3,
anterior prothoracic width 1.7,
posterior prothoracic width 1.8,
maximum prothoracic width 2.0,
humeral width 2.4,
elytral length 3.5.

Female paratype (NMH)

length 11.8 (front of head to end of abdomen),
prothoracic length 2.1,
anterior prothoracic width 1.6,
posterior prothoracic width 1.7,
maximum prothoracic width 1.9,
humeral width 2.1,
elytral length 3.2.

Male paratypes (2) (NMH, LGBC)

length 9.7-10.2 (front of head to end of abdomen),
prothoracic length 1.8-1.9,
anterior prothoracic width 1.3-1.3,
posterior prothoracic width 1.3-1.5,
maximum prothoracic width 1.6-1.7,
humeral width 2.0-2.0,
elytral length 2.6.

Etymology. – The specific name “gutta” is from the Latin “drop” and refers to the single black macula at the center of the pronotum.

Remarks. – This species is distinct from the others in this genus by the single black spot on the pronotum. *Ischasia ecclinusae* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2004, has a black macula on the pronotum but it occupies the majority of the surface, and the metafemoral club has a dark ring; the other species with isolated dark pronotal area have either longitudinal vittae (*I. mareki* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2004, *I. sabatieri* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2004, *I. pouteriae* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2004, and *I. fasciata* Carli, Monné, Santos-Silva & Rafael, 2025) or a double spot, sometimes fused to form a V-shaped macula (*I. feuilleti* Peñaherrera-Leiva & Tavakilian, 2003). The isolated orange macula laterally after the humeri is shared only with *Ischasia ecclinusae.*

Eleothinus centralis sp. nov.

(Fig. 5-8)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/8B0DD230-8ACC-477F-B98D-76161B61DA11

Holotype, ♀, Belize, *Stann Creek*: 37 km W Dangriga, TREES (Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society), 17°03.1'N, 88°33.9'W, 25-29 June, 2019, 186 m, L. G. Bezark collector (CASC).

Paratypes

- **3** ♂, **2** ♀, *Stann Creek*: 16 km W Dangriga, Bocawina, 16°927'N, 88°397'W, 13-20 August, 2017, on dead tree at night, L. G. Bezark collector (LGBC, MZSP);

- **3** ♂, **1** ♀, *Stann Creek*: 16 km W Dangriga, Bocawina, 16°927'N, 88°397'W, 4-13 July, 2019, on dead tree at night, L. G. Bezark collector (LGBC);

- **1** ♀, 37 km W Dangriga, TREES (Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society), 17°03.1'N, 88°33.9'W, 25-29 June, 2019, 186 m, L. G. Bezark collector;

Fig. **1**-**4**. *Ischasia gutta* **sp**. **nov**. Holotype ♀.

1. Dorsal habitus. **2**. Head, frontal view. **3**. Lateral habitus. **4**. Ventral habitus.

- **1** ♀, **2** ♀, *Stann Creek*: 16 km W Dangriga, Bocawina, 16°927'N, 88°°397'W, 5-7 August, 2017, on dead tree at night, L. G. Bezark collector (LGBC);

- **1** ♀, *Cayo:* Las Cuevas Research Station, 15 km E Caracol, Monkey Tail Trail 16.733N, 88.32.985W, 570', 16 May 1995 (NMH);

- **1** ♂, Costa Rica, *Cartago*: Turrialba (CATIE), 13-14 January 1989, F. T. Hovore collector (CASC);

- **1** ♀, *Alajuela*: 14 km N Pavones, December, 1990, F. T. Hovore collector (CASC).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; lateral edges and apex of elytra dark green; maxillary and labial palpomeres lighter brown with terminal segment yellowish; both narrow base and apex of scape lighter brown; pedicel and basal 2/3 of antennomere III light brown, median section of antennomeres V, VII and IX lighter brown. Pronotum with a pair of dark vittae diverging posteriorly (lining up with the edges of large central elytral macula) and narrowing toward anterior margin, but not quite reaching it. Elytra with large central macula lighter brown than remaining surface which is covered with grayish pubescence. Tibiae light brown; femora mottled with grayish pubescence; tibiae with light colored pubescent bands at base and middle; apical tarsomeres yellowish. Base of first abdominal ventrite darker brown than remainder of segment and following segments which are lighter brown.

Head. – Frons with narrow median groove, densely, finely punctate; with small patches of appressed dense brown pubescence obscuring integument, and scattered appressed swirling grayish pubescent areas obscuring integument, resulting in a mottled pattern; with one long, erect dark-brown seta close to eyes just above middle. Vertex and area behind upper eye lobes with sparse grayish pubescent areas obscuring integument and covering in part the median groove, becoming denser behind eyes. Genae mottled with appressed brown pubescence more abundant than appressed grayish pubescence. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.26 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.55 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.4 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere VI. Scape with mottled appearance; dorsally and laterally with dense whitish pubescence, with sparse brownish pubescent maculae interspersed, ventrally with less dense grayish pubescence; pedicel with grayish pubescence slightly less abundant apically. Antennomere III with both grayish and dark-brown pubescence, with mottled appearance (more grayish pubescence than dark brown) on basal 2/3, apical third with dark-brown pubescence; antennomere IV with mostly dark-brown pubescence with a few patches of lighter pubescence on basal 1/4; antennomeres VI, VIII, X and XI with only dark-brown pubescence; antennomeres V, VII and IX with narrow base with dark-brown pubescence, central area with lighter pubescence (corresponding to lighter ground color of the segments) and apical 1/3 with dark-brown pubescence.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior basal constriction well marked; sides divergent from basal constriction to lateral tubercles, subparallel-sided from lateral tubercles to posterolateral angles; lateral tubercles located on posterior third. Pronotum with one oblique gibbosity on each side of anterior half, located on black oblique vittae, and one small barely elevated, central tubercle just above basal sulcate area; posterior quarter widely transversely sulcate; moderately coarsely punctate throughout, punctures absent on dorsal gibbosities and very sparse on lateral tubercles of prothorax; sides with dense whitish pubescence obscuring surface; central region mostly with dense, whitish pubescence except dark-brown pubescence on dark integumental vittae; with one, erect grayish seta on each side of posterior quarter very near base. Sides of prothorax moderately coarsely punctate except for impunctate lateral tubercles; with dense whitish pubescence obscuring surface. Prosternum with moderately dense whitish pubescence not obscuring surface. Prosternal process with moderately dense whitish pubescence not obscuring surface; narrowest area 0.58 times procoxal width. Mesanepisternum, mesepimeron, and sides of mesoventrite with moderately dense whitish pubescence. Mesoventral process parallel-sided, slightly widened at apex; posterior margin very slightly concave; narrowest area 1.28 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum broadly rounded apically, mottled with grayish and dark brown tomentum.

Elytra. – Abundantly, coarsely punctate; centrobasal crest slightly elevated, with short, dense, erect dark-brown setae; dorsal surface with one slightly elevated longitudinal carina beginning at humeri and extending to one-third of elytral length; obliquely depressed dorsally on sides of basal third; slightly depressed centrally beyond lateral depression, then flattened centrally and slightly rounding toward lateral margin; slightly widened beyond depression, then narrowing toward oblique apex; apex with blunt point laterally; a very few small tufts of dark-brown setae just inside lateral margins; with longitudinal, arched dark band dorsally, from near anterior margin to about posterior fifth, brownish on its apical region; eight pairs of very small dark brown spots along suture from apical half of large macula to elytral apex; a few very faint thin longitudinal lines of grayish pubescence at apical quarter; remainder of elytra with dense whitish tomentum obscuring surface.

Legs. – Femora mottled, with dense gray-white pubescence, and small areas with sparser brown pubescence interspersed. Tibiae with light colored pubescent bands at base and middle. Protarsomeres I with dense grayish tomentum, II-III with dark-brown tomentum, shorter than II-III combined; meso- and metatarsomeres I with dense grayish tomentum, II-III with dark-brown tomentum, tarsomere I subequal to II-III togther; tarsomeres V yellowish with sparse whitish setae.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with dense whitish pubescence almost obscuring integument; apex of ventrite V subtruncate.

Variation. – Specimens from Costa Rica have more vivid green ground color laterally on the elytra and femoral club, and some from Belize also appear more greenish on these areas. Fifth ventrite in males is narrower and longitudinally somewhat pinched medially.

Dimensions (mm)

Female holotype (CASC)

length 5.9,
prothoracic length 1.0,
anterior prothoracic width 1.3,
posterior prothoracic width 1.6,
maximum prothoracic width (including tubercles) 1.8,
humeral width 2.4,
elytral length 4.3.

Etymology. – The specific epithet "centralis" refers to both the large light-brown macula located centrally on the elytra, and to Central America where the type specimens were collected (Belize and Costa Rica).

Remarks. – *Eleothinus centralis* is very different from the other known species in the genus. It is similar to *E. abstrusus* Bates, 1881 by the angled pronotal vittae, however the large central elytral macula easily separates it (present in *E. centralis*, absent in *E. abstrusus*); additionally *E. abstrusus* has numerous small setal tufts on the elytra, which are mostly absent in the new species.

New Distributional Records

CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

AGALLISSINI LeConte, 1873

Agallissus Dalman, 1823

Agallissus lepturoides (Duponchel & Chevrolat, 1842)

Aplectrus lepturoides Duponchel & Chevrolat, 1842 : 12

Remarks. – This species was described by Duponchel & Chevrolat (1842) from Mexico in the genus *Aplectrus* Duponchel & Chevrolat, 1842. The species is known from the United States of America (Texas), Mexico (Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, and Tamaulipas), Guatemala, and Honduras (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record),** *Orange Walk District*: 1 specimen, 20 km SE of San Felipe, Lamani, 23 July, 2003, D. T. Wyatt, collector, (LGBC).

Fig. **5**-**8**. *Eleothinus centralis* **sp**. **nov**. Holotype ♀.
5. Dorsal habitus. **6**. Head, frontal view. **7**. Lateral habitus. **8**. Ventral habitus.

BOTHRIOSPILINI Lane, 1950

Chlorida Audinet-Serville, 1934

Chlorida cincta Guérin-Méneville, 1844

Chlorida cincta Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 259

Remarks. – This species was described by Guérin-Méneville (1844) from Mexico, and is known from Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas, Hidalgo, Querétaro, Tamaulipas, Puebla, and Quintana Roo), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record),** *Stann Creek District*: 3 specimens, Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society field station, Middlesex, 37 km W of Dangriga, 20 June – 1 July, 2016, M. Siefker & L.G. Bezark, collectors (2), D. T. Wyatt collector (1), mv/blacklight (LGBC).

RHINOTRAGINI Thomson, 1861

Phespia Bates, 1873

Phespia corinna (Pascoe, 1866)

Charis corinna Pascoe, 1866: 290

Remarks. – This species was described by Pascoe (1866) in the genus *Charis* Newman, 1840 (homonym of *Charis* Hübner, 1819) from a single specimen from Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia. Currently, it is known from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. (Monné 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record**), *Cayo*: Chiquibul Forest, San Pastor, 25-26 March, 1995, malaise trap 13, A. King & J Itowe collectors (NHM).

RHOPALOPHORINI Blanchard, 1845

Cosmisoma Audinet-Serville, 1834

Cosmisoma martyr Thomson, 1861

Cosmisoma martyr Thomson, 1861: 180

Remarks. – This species was described from Costa Rica by Thomson based on a single specimen. Examination of the hind tibiae of the type photo taken by John Chemsak in Paris, indicates that it is a male. The two females examined from Belize have the hind tibiae scarcely bent, and slender throughout. The males have the hind tibiae distinctly bent just past the middle and thickened on the apical half. Additionally, the tuft of long setae on antennomere V in males (not visible in the type photo) is quite extensive and extends both internally and externally. In females the tuft is sparse and is only present internally on antennomere V.

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country records**), *Cayo:* 1 female, Las Cuevas Research Station, 15 km E Caracol, 16.733 N, 88.32.985W, 570', 29 June-3 July, 2019, Charlotte Herbert collector (LGBC); 1 female, Las Cuevas Research Station, 15 km E Caracol, 16.733N, 88.32.985W, 650', 15-22 June, 2024, MV/blacklight, M F. Geiser collector (UCDC); PANAMA, *Panama Province*, 1 male, 3-5 km W Ipeti, 19 May, 1985, F. T. Hovore, collector (LGBC); 1 male, 29 km E Cañita, 28 May, 1989, F. T. Hovore, collector (LGBC).

LEPTURINAE Latreille, 1802

CARAPHIINI Ohbayashi, Lin & Yamasako, 2016

Caraphia Gahan, 1906

Caraphia seriata (Chemsak & Linsley, 1984)

Noctileptura seriata Chemsak & Linsley, 1984: 283

Remarks. – Chemsak & Linsley (1984) described this species in their new genus *Noctileptura* (now a synonym of *Caraphia*) from two females from Livingston, Guatemala. It is currently known from Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, and Honduras (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record**), *Cayo:* 1 specimen, Las Cuevas Research Station, 15 km E Caracol, 16.733N, 88.32.985W, 570', 29 June-3 July, 2019, blacklight, François Genier collector (LGBC).

LEPTURINI Latreille, 1802

Nemognathomimus Chemsak & Linsley, 1976

Nemognathomimus pallidulus (Linsley, 1935)

Choriolaus pallidulus Linsley, 1935: 82

Remarks. – Linsley (1935) described this species from a single female from Temascaltepec, Federal District, Mexico. It is known from Mexico (Oaxaca, Mexico, Chiapas, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Yucatán, and Morelos), Guatemala and El Salvador (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record**), *Cayo:* 1 specimen, Las Cuevas Research Station, 15 km E Caracol, 650 m, 16.733N, 88.32.985W, 570', 15-22 June, 2024, MV/blacklight, Michael Geiser collector (UCDC).

Pseudotypocerus Linsley & Chemsak, 1971

Pseudotypocerus pubipennis (Bates, 1885)

Ophistomis pubipennis Bates, 1885: 279

Remarks. – Bates (1885) described this species in the genus *Ophistomis* Thomson, 1857 based on two specimens (the male from Mexico was designated lectotype by Chemsak, 1967). The species is currently only known from Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record),** *Stann Creek District*: 1 specimen, Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society field station, Middlesex, 37 km W of Dangriga, 20 June – 1 July, 2016, L.G. Bezark collector, beating vegetation (LGBC).

PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

PRIONINI Latreille, 1802

Derobrachus Audinet-Serville, 1832

Derobrachus longicornis (Bates, 1872)

Braderochus longicornis Bates, 1872: 166

Remarks. – This species was described by Bates (1872) from a single male in Belt's collection from Chontales, Nicaragua. It is now known from Mexico (Guerrero and Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record)**, *Stann Creek District*: 3 specimens, Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society field station, Middlesex, 37 km W of Dangriga, 9 June, 2016 (1), 13-15 June, 2016 (1), 20 June – 1 July, 2016 (1), L.G. Bezark, collector, mv/blacklight (LGBC).

SOLENOPTERINI Lacordaire, 1868

Holonotus Thomson, 1861

Holonotus laevithorax (White, 1853)

Solenoptera lavithorax White, 1853: 54

Remarks. – White described this species in *Solenoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1832, from Guatemala from at least two specimens as he indicates a range for the length of specimens. It is currently known from Mexico (Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Quintana Roo), Guatemala, and Honduras (Monné, 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2024).

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record),** *Stann Creek District*: 1 specimen, Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society field station, Middlesex, 37 km W of Dangriga, 12 June, 2016, L.G. Bezark, collector, mv/blacklight (LGBC).

DISTENIIDAE Thomson, 1861

Elytrimitatrix Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2007

Elytrimitatrix (***Grossifemora***) Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2007

Elytrimitatrix (***Grossifemora***) ***clavata*** Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008

Elytrimitatrix (*Grossifemora*) *clavata* Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008: 10

Remarks. – This species was described by Santos-Silva & Hovore (2008) from Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Mexico from numerous specimens and is only known from this locality.

Material examined. – BELIZE (**new country record),** *Stann Creek District*: 2 males, Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society field station, Middlesex, 37 km W of Dangriga, 20 June – 1 July, 2016, L.G. Bezark & M. Siefker collectors, mv/blacklight (LGBC).

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Résumé

Bezark L. G., 2025. – Deux nouveaux Cerambycidae d'Amérique centrale. Notes et nouveaux enregistrements (Coleoptera). *Faunitaxys*, 13(36): 1 – 7.

Deux espèces de Cerambycidae sont décrites d'Amérique centrale : *Ischasia gutta* **sp**. **nov**. du Belize ; et *Eleothinus centralis* **sp**. **nov**. du Belize et du Costa Rica. Des enregistrements nationaux sont fournis pour 10 espèces nouvellement enregistrées au Belize : *Agallissus lepturoides* (Duponchel & Chevrolat, 1841), *Chlorida cincta* Guerin-Meneville, 1844, *Phespia corrina* (Pascoe, 1866), *Cosmisoma martyr* Thomson, 1861, *Caraphia seriata* (Linsley & Chemsak, 1984), *Nemognathomimus pallidulus* (Linsley, 1935), *Pseudotypocerus pubipennis* (Bates, 1885), *Derobrachus longicornis* Bates, 1872, *Holonotus laevithorax* (White, 1853) et *Elytrimitatrix* (*Grossifemora*) *clavata* Santos-Silva & Hovore, 2008.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Lamiinae, *Eleothinus*, *Ischasia*, taxonomie, description, nouvelles espèces, Région néotropicale, Amérique centrale.

Faunitaxys

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